Foundation.

YET PROVED TO BE EXTREMELY

DELICIOUS.

paragus Tips or in Spanish

Eggs with Mushrooms-For each six eggs

allow six fresh mushrooms of medium size

and half pint cream sauce. Lay the eggs in

boiling water, cover the pan tightly and

stand on the side of the range, where the

water will keep hot without boiling for

half an hour. Then throw the eggs into

per. Peel the mushrooms, cut into dice,

add them to the sauce, and cook in a dou-

ble boiler for fifteen minutes or until ten-

der. If the sauce becomes too thick add a

Parmesan cheese. Return to the oven, and

when the eggs are set serve in the dish in

Anchovied Egg Salad-The value of an-

chovies as flavoring is far too little under-stood. The following receipt comes from

an English source, and is as tempting and delicious as it is novel: For six eggs allow

two tablespoonfuls of anchovy sauce and two teaspoonfuls of Worcestershire sauce.

Baked Eggs—Cook a dozen eggs hard, as already directed, drop them into cold water, and remove the shells. Arrange ten of the eggs into a shallow dish, pour

Bechamel sauce over them, sprikle the top with the yolk of the two remaining eggs,

melted butter, and place in a quick oven. When colored a light brown, serve in the

dish in which they are cooked. For the sauce, melt a tablespoonful of butter and

mix with one tablespoonful of flour. Add one small onion, gut in slices, one-half

ounce of lean raw ham, and a little salt

and pepper. When this begins to color slightly, add one-half pint of milk and stir

all together until it bolls. Simmer for

three or four minutes and strain through

a pan containing water to one-third of their

are not convenient, use small cups.

the oven until the whites are set.

lepth. Bake in a moderate oven until the

Eggs in Tomatoes-Select firm, ripe to-

matoes. From the stem end of each scoop

out all the hard portion and a part of the

soft. Scason with butter, salt and pepper and bake in the oven. When tender break an egg into the hollow in each and return to

Omelet with Asparagus Tips-For one dozen

eggs allow either the tips cut from an ordi-

nary bunch of asparagus or one can con-

taining tips only. If the former, boil in salted water; if the latter, heat to the boil-

ing point. In either case drain and season

with butter, salt and pepper. Beat and pre-pare the eggs as for a plain omelet, and when ready to roll spread the tips over the surface fold and service problems had

Eggs au Beure Noir-Put one ounce of

outter in a frying pan and place on the

stove until thoroughly melted, but not brown. Break twelve fresh eggs carefully

into separate saucers and slide them gently

into the hot butter, being careful not to

break the yolks. Season lightly with salt and pepper and let cook slowly until the

whites are set. Slide them carefully from

the pan on to a hot platter without break-

ing or turning, and stand the dish in a hot

butter in the frying pan and return to the

color. After dropping in two teaspoonfuls

Spanish Omelet-For an omelet of four eggs allow one cup of canned tomatoes, one

sweet pepper, one shalot and one table

spoonful of butter. Remove the seeds from

the pepper and cut into shreds. Peel and

shred the shalot. Put all the ingredient:

in a saucepan and stew gently for twenty minutes, adding salt to taste. Break the eggs in a bowl and whisk lightly, adding

four tablespoonfuls of cold water. Put a piece of butter the size of a walnut in an omelet pan and when melted add the eggs. Shake the pan gently uptil the eggs are

set, and then sprinkle lightly with salt. Put two tablespoonuls of the tomato mixture in the center, fold over the edges and turn out on a heated platter. Pour the remainder of the center of the cen

nainder of the sauce around the omelat

Lincoln's Strongest Attribute.

The strongest attribute of Lincoln was

his power of self-control. Sentiment might

sway him, but a mob never moved him.

When jealousies in the army bred a popular

clamor against General Grant, while the

latter was winning famous victories in the

southwest, Lincoln listened to no word of

candal and by his silence rebuked the defamers of the general who afterward be-

came the admiration of the world. When in the fevered tumult of passion an angry

north seemed to voice a general demand for the infliction of the death penalty upon

place until needed. Put two ounces

surface, fold and serve, smoking hot.

a fine sieve.

which they were baked.

COMBINATIONS

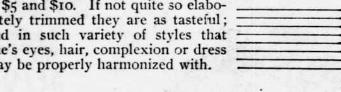
***************************** The Palais Royal "Opening."



A phenomenal success by the surest test-that of sales. The tremendous selling comes of having the prettiest Hats, and because of Palais Royal prices. Let us illustrate—the Hat pictured above is made of a best fancy braid-faced with maline, trimmed with three ostrich plumes and ribbon. The price asked is \$18and the feathers alone are worth \$12 and will be worth that amount when later used in some other form. Thus this hat practically costs the wearer but \$6.

Surprises.

The expensive New York Model Hats and the very expensive Paris Millinery are mirrored in these hats at \$5 and \$10. If not quite so elaborately trimmed they are as tasteful; and in such variety of styles that one's eyes, hair, complexion or dress may be properly harmonized with.



Hats Made to Order.

With such a gigantic business the services of very expensive Milliners need cost little to each individual patron. The same kind of argument applies to millinery supplies. Thus it is the Palais Royal produces made-to-order hats at comparatively little prices. This will be illustrated if the reader will pick out one of the Paris Hats here at \$25 to \$38-and learn the price of a fac simile to be made by the Palais Royal milliners.





Your new dress will fit to perfection over a "La Premier" Cor-

10%—"Opening" Souvenir.

The 10 per cent discount means very little if extravagant prices are marked on these Costumes and Suits. The fact is you will find Palais Royal prices at least 10 per cent less than elsewhere, so that the "Opening" Souvenir practically saves you 20 per cent. Choice is offered of best man-tailored Cloth Suits, clinging voile and other fancy costumes; Silk Shirt Waist Suits, best tailormade Wash Waists and Silk Waists, best Cloth and Silk Wraps.

Silks and Dress Goods

(And Linings.)

This second floor is becoming more and more popular. Business is bounding ahead as never before. Supplies that were deemed sufficient for the season have already become exhausted. This is particularly fortunate for you and us because few "buyers" are now in the wholesale markets, and new supplies have been secured on very favorable terms. The Palais Royal's second floor is being besieged. The following seasonable bargains will explain why:

Flecked Voiles, white, black and best shades. Guaranteed \$1.25 quality, for only	89c
Flecked Votles, best quality; selling generally at \$1.68 or \$1.75. Here	\$1.39
Flecked Etamines in all the best colors. Quality sold until now at \$1.25	89c
All-wool Voiles, 44 inches wide; black and colors, Usual 89c qual- ity	68c
Pongee Silk, scarce and wanted at 75c yard. Here at	69c
Black Taffeta Silk, best of 89c quality, for only	69c
Pin Stripe and Check Taffeta Silks; all colors; 69c value	59c
Bourette, or Tufted Check Taf- feta Silk, \$1 quality, for	85c
Black Peau de Soie; 75c qual-	5QC

Foulard Silks in the correctly small designs, 49c quality for..... 39c Printed Japanese Silks; best va-riety and less than usual price..... 550 Cheney Pongee Silk; also at less Satin Foulards; newly attractive designs and 75c quality..... Mousselines, all shades once again, 37c value..... Taffeta Silk in all the best col-"Antherea," the new lining for high-class dressmaking. "Glitter Silk," the best of 25c 16c

The "Hicks" Dress Shield.

(The "Ideal Shield.")

It is ideal-it is the lightest shield ever produced; it can be continuously washed and ironed without the least detriment. The "Hicks" is made by the Canfield Dress Shield Company and is strictly guaranteed by them. The Palais Royal indorses the "Hicks" because it is the shield we and our patrons have long been looking for-the ideal shield.

A PARK UNDERGROUND MORE LENTEN DISHES On Blood Poison Will Be Sent to

The Most Wonderful Cave in These Have Eggs for the the World.

ITS BEAUTIES PICTURED | TASTY

VISIT OF AN OFFICIAL OF THE IN-TERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Protracted Litigation for Possession of Omelet With Fine Herbs or With Asthe Wonderful Formation in the Black Hills Country.

The first underground national park which Incle Sam has in his collection of pleasure grounds for the people was duly created by law at the session of Congress just closed It will be called Wind Cave National Park, and is considered one of the most wonderful natural curiosities in the world. It is located in the foothills of the Black Hills, in

Wind Cave was discovered in the early eighties by a cowboy, who, while riding in the vicinity, was attracted by a loud noise caused by the rushing of air through a small opening in the rocky surface of the earth. The aperture was enlarged by drilling and blasting and entrance gained to what is now considered the most wonderful cave in the world. It consists of a series of large chambers connected by narrow passageways, and extends several hundred feet in depth and several miles in length. These passageways have already been explored long distances, but their full extent is not yet known from the fact that the openings connecting many of these subterranean chambers are so small that they cannot be entered until enlarged by further excava-tion. Many of the chambers contain curious natural formations of rare beauty. The cave has been the envy of many corporations and persons who have sought by every means to gain title to it. Homestead filings and mineral filings have been placed on the land since its discovery and protracted liti-gation has been the result. This litigation terminated in the holding that no one of he litigants was entitled to the cave, and the act proclaiming it a national park is the result of the recommendation of the In-terior Department, officials of which have come enthusiastic in preserving the curi ous formation for all the people.

A vivid description of some of the wonders of the cave is given by an official of

Tour Through the Cave.

the Interior Department from personal in

Describing his route through the cave he

'We keep winding and descending until we reach the first room, the Bride's Chamber, and we are 155 feet below the floor of the Cave House. This room is about 20 by 30 feet, with rough, ragged rocks all about and overhead, with many small outlets in various directions; but as we move on we find an almost perfect prairie dog and mound, with hole as natural as possible. We are now in the Snowball room, a much larger and higher room, with walls and ceiling all potted with a gypsum formation that looks like large flakes of snow. Next comes the Post Office, a long room, where we begin to find the boxwork formation which clings to the limestone formation all box and even the company of the limestone formation all about and overhead. From here we pass on to the Red Hall, a smaller room, the sides of which are of a soft red stone. Here I saw some of the mineral paint, of which you had samples in exhibits sent from Rapid City after last case tried there. From here we enter the Opera House, an im-mense room, grand in its varied formations of boxwork and varied colors of the rocks that form the grand arches overhead. Then the Devil's Outlook, an enormous crevice reaching 65 feet above, showing how the water has cut and ground the rocks until a sharp corner cannot be found; here we lit a calcium wire and threw the white light up above us to see the grandeur of this wonderful opening. There is no doubt that this cave has some time been filled with water, which has left its marks all about, and by the deposits has formed the beautiful frost work we shall see later on; but now there are but very few places you will find any

Capitol Hill.

"Moving along from one room to another we come to Capitol Hill, about 60 by 100 feet, with its high dome ceiling, in the center of which nature has placed a centerpiece of most beautiful box work.

"The Odd Fellows' Hall comes next, with the three links in the ceiling, formed by three holes cut out by the rushing water looks very natural. "Then we reach the Stone Quarry, where we find great slabs of stone of a pink tint

broken away as straight as if cut and piled up ready for a large building. "Then we reach the Garden of Eden, where we find the frostwork being down in the second tier of chambers; here thhe box work is coated with a pure white frost and the edgesaretrimmed with little white balls like popcorn and long frost petals, white as snow and so delicate that a breath will almost destroy it. Noah's beard hangs from a little point of rock in this frostwork about in inch long, and from it are long strings, like fine silver wire, fully two feet long. Words cannot describe this place, so we will go down Corkscrew path, a winding trail going down quite steep around a deep, dark hole, and we are on the brink of Dan-te's Inferno. Amid a continuous change of formations and constantly changing scenery, on this still lower level of 450 feet, we find the Monte Cristo Palace, the assembly room, the fair grounds—an immense room 200 feet long and from 40 to 60 feet wide, with a great dome near the center.

The Alpine Pass.

"We go down again through Alpine pass, where you must let yourself down through a hole not any too large and land in a great black hole from which we pass on to the blue grotto, 500 feet down. Here, as in many other places, we light the wire and find the heavy blue boxwork. No one can form an idea of this cavern without having first seen it. From here we lay down flat and crawed fully thirty feet, and come out in a large room where every indication of water cutting has been destroyed by some mighty force which has crushed and broken great rocks that will weigh tons; we crawled about among them and over them, and on we went, sometimes on our hands and knees and sometimes flat upon the rocks, until we found some stalactites; but there are not many of these here, the cave being too dry for their formation.'

The Umbrella Nuisance.

From the Detroit Free Press. Everybody has seen him, for he is a familiar figure on all the principal streets and is multitudinous in number-the man who holds his folded umbrella by the handle so that it is inclined backward at an angle of forty-five degrees, and swings it as he walks. This position of the weapon brings the ferule exactly on a line with the shins of the person behind the wielder, and if there be no intimate and painful contact between them it may be attributed to the nimble dodging of the owner of the shins than to the fault of the owner of the um-

If a man will carry an umbrella when it is not raining why does he not use it as a walking stick, or hold it by his side in an upright position? What right has he to turn so useful an instrument into a weapon, every stab of which threatens to inflict a painful wound? And yet if you remonstrate with him there are ten chances to

It is said they do things quite differently abroad, particularly in the large cities of the continent. If a man so far forgets himself—and others—as to carry his umbrella in that way over there you have a perfect conventional right to call him to order, and he politely responds by thanking you for calling his attention to his breach of good

Any Person Asking for It.

reatise on Blood Poison, which is free for the asking. The facts in this booklet are all accurate and and the arguments and statements are couched in plain, every-day English, so that any person reading the work may readily understand the whole subject. This important handbook is entirely unlike the confusing, lying and obscene literature usually printed on this most important of subjects you have to do is to send a name and address to the International Serum Toxin Company, 300-305 Evening Star building, 11th and Pa. ave., Washington, D. C., asking for their new treatise, and a free copy will be at once forwarded, postage prepaid, in a plain envelope. Every person who is afflicted with Blood Poison, or who has a friend who has this terrible disease, should send today for a copy of this invaluable and comprehensive book.

Poisoned With Mercury.

cold water for a moment and remove the shells. Separate the whites from the yolks, We quote from a recent letter sent by a man in keeping the latter whole and unbroken. To New Haven, Conn., to the International Serum make the sauce, stir together over the fire Toxin Company, which owns and administers the one tablespoonful each of butter and flour new and wonderful Sieber serum treatment at its until they are well belanced, but do not various offices in the leading cities. This letter is allow them to color. Stir in half pint of cold milk and continue stirring until the mix-St. James building, and we have the writer's perture reaches boiling point. Season with 1/2 mission to show it to any interested person: teaspoonful of salt and two dashes of pep-

"I went to the hospital here and began a course of treatment, which consisted of the OLD, OLD STORY of todide of potash and physic. I began with 10 grains a day, and increased 10 grains daily antil I got to a 170-grain dose, when my stomach rebelled against it. Could you blame it?

Throw in the whites of the eggs, cut into dice, and the whole yolks, and let stand "I am in rather a helpless condition at the presover hot water for three minutes. Add a little chopped parsley and serve in a shal-low dish, garnished with croutons cut into ent time, perhaps too helpless to try to take the trip to New York, which you say is absolutely necssary, and of course reasonable for you to expect. Eggs au Gratin—For eight persons allow eleven eggs. Separate the whites from the yolks of three eggs and beat the yolks until light. Add to them two ounces of bread crumbs, two ounces of Parmesan cheese, one ounce of butter and a pinch each of salt and persons with a dayh of nutmer. Mix have been sick so long and unable to do any business that I cannot enter into any work; besides, I have, like the young man you mention in your letter, wasted money on half a dozen so-called doc tors that were sure to cure me. The worst BEATS were the * * * Remedy Company of Chicago, who and pepper, with a dash of nutmeg. Mix all together and pour into a shallow pudding dish, which has been slightly buttered. Place in a moderate oven until slightly brown, then break the remaining eight eggs on top of the mixture, and sprinkle with gave me a written guarantee to-cure me or refund the cash. Well, I took their treatment-heroic, they called it-and it almost killed me. Then I ound out that they were gigantic frauds.

"I worked and doctored elsewhere until I am sick at my stomach with the thought of MERCURY OR POTASH, which they all give and I have taken until I am satisfied that it will not cure me. Please excuse pencil, for I cannot use a pen since I have been sick, and I will await your opinion in my

This poor man wasted all his money and ruine his health, and Dr. Sieber was obliged to refuse his

WILD FOWLS IN MEXICO.

Gunners.

two teaspoonfuls of Worcestershire sauce. Cook the eggs for thirty minutes as directed for "Eggs with Mushrooms." Remove the shells and cut each egg in half lengthwise. Carefully remove the yolks from the whites, throw the former into a bowl, and break them up into a fire powder with a silver fork. Add the anchovy and Worcestershire sauce and season to taste with salt and red pepper. Mix well together and fill the whites with the mixture, rounding each to the form of a perfect yolk. Serve on crisp young lettuce leaves. From the New York Sun. There is a part of the American continent seldom visited by sportsmen, which is a hive of winter game. It offers extraordinary inducements to the amateur shooter and a wide field for the market hunter. The chances are that it will remain for years a vast natural reserve and a place from which will come the birds to replenish annually the decimated flocks that winter on waters more easily reached. The terrion waters more easily reached. The terretory embraces the far-extending marshes of northeastern Mexico. It is a country of lagunas, or sluggish rivulets, scarce lower than the lands through which they flow. which have been powdered fine and mixed with an equal quantity of bread crumbs. Pour a little melted buffer over the top, seeps and trickles for miles. It grows an endless variety of food and in enormous quantities. Its ponds are in thousands of climate, water and food the ducks have sought it in millions, particularly as they are comparatively undisturbed, and the same leaders visit it year after year, taking their fresh offspring. It is known as the lagunas district. Railways have dodged i as far as possible, as building through it is costly in the extreme. It lies partly in the state of Coahulla and partly in Nuevo Leon at a distance of from 100 to 200 miles beyond the Rio Grande. The Mexicans Eggs and Timbales-Break one dozen eggs in a large bowl. Add a dash of pepper and two of salt and half pint of sweet cream. Beat have no game laws to speak of because they have never needed them. They are not sportsmen as Gringos understand the all together until light, strain and pour into buttered timbale molds, and place these in term. Occasionally one of them takes a single-barreled fowling piece, which came Occasionally one of them takes a from Spain a century ago, or a musket which has drifted down from the states, mixture becomes firm enough to turn out of the molds. Then serve very hot with the goes out and murders a duck or two for dinner, but that is about the limit of the Bechamel sauce, for which directions al-ready have been given. If the timbale molds

WOMEN'S HATS IN THEATERS.

From the New Orleans Times-Democrat.

theatrical managers.
"But they could as well sit quietly through the last act of a show as through the second act, and adjust their attire while the orchestra plays when the curtain falls. Only a little forethought is needed to bring about this result. My appreciation of the 'Manxman' was destroyed by a woman just in front of me starting to put on her hat and wraps about the middle of the last act. I noticed that any number of women were doing the same thing. They seem to believe it is necessary for them to be ready to hurry out of the theater as soon as the curtain drops. This practice is even worse than men leaving between the acts.

suppose that David Harum was right

folks as the' is in others, if not more.'

Omelet With Fine Herbs—For an omelet of six eggs allow half-tablespoonful of chopped parsley, half tablespoonful of chopped terragon and the same of chopped chives. Beat the eggs in a bowl for four minutes, add quarter cupful of weet cream and again beat. Melt half-punce of butter in an omelet pan and when hot add the eggs. When they begin to thicken, sprinkle lightly with salt and pepper and spread the herbs over the surface. Fold and serve on a hot platter. Berlin Correspondent Glasgow. Herald.

motor ataxis. He could easily have been cured if he had come IN TIME to the International Serum Toxin Company, who have the only treatment which will absolutely eradicate Blood Poison from the body, never to return.

Antidote for Poison.

The only way to cure specific Blood Poison is to the blood through the skin won't do. Mercury, either rubbed through the skin or "taken" through the stomach, is an active mineral poison, which always harms, but never cures. The only way to get directly at the blood itself with a serum which will absolutely eradicate the poison there is through the subcutaneous injection administered only by the International Serum Toxin Company, 300-305 Evening Star building, 11th and Pa. ave., Washington, C. They inject a serum right into the blood which drives the poison right out of the blood. Poison cannot thrive in the human blood after this narvelous anti-toxin has once been injected.

From Death to Life.

all assumed, we are told, by the International Se in their case MEANS guarantee. F. H. Cooper esq., President of this Company, is the founder of the Big Stores in Chicago and New York and man of national commercial fame and standing His word is as good as a bond. If you have Blood Poison in any of its stages come to 300-305 Evening Star building, 11th and Pa. ave., Washington D. C., quickly and confidently. Delay isn't danger ous to them, but it may be fatal to you.

Dr. Sieber's Discovery.

son; it then grapples with it, and steadily but surely pushes it out of the system. It turns in pure blood into pure blood, and living death into living life. It cures, and it is the only thing that

A Free Treatise on **BLOOD POISON**

Written in plain words—fully de-scribing the SIEBER SERUM treatment-the charges and terms of payment for the ONLY cure in the world for this hitherto incurable disease, will be sent free in a plain sealed envelope upon application to

INTERNATIONAL

OFFICE HOURS. Daily: 9:30 to 4. Evenings, 6:30 to 7:30.

Sungari.

gari. national shooting. as a military occupation could be.

The Adornments Are Removed, but

Put on Again Too Quickly.

When one woman pronounces sentence on another for something peculiar to the sex there is likely to be much merit in the complaint. Hence the wall of one of the dear things anent a detestable practice among theater goers is worthy of the careful consideration of every man, woman and child who goes to the theaters, and should present itself forcibly to the man-agers of show houses. "Every one heartily indorses the rule as to removing hats in the theater," said this woman. "It has become a custom, I may say, for women to remove their hats now, whereas before it was the rule that they kept them on. This much has been accomplished by the per-sistent kickers.

"But there is another thing which is even worse than keeping the hats on, and I am surprised that thearical managers have not opened their eyes to it. Women mostly are the offerders, but they are not entirely alone. A few days ago I went to witness a production of the 'Manxman.' As you know, the denouement is always the one thing looked forward to in a drama or a story. We want to see how the tale unfolds and ends. I have observed that about the middle of the last act women begin to put on their wraps and hats, chat tering to each other the meanwhile, or to their companions. I know that a woman will talk under any and all circumstances, despite any effort that might be made by

Koch's Report on Typhoid.

The medical department of the war office publishes a report by Professor Koch on the combating of typhoid. The professor remarks that sanitary reforms in the towns have done much for the prevention of the disease, while in the country it is still widespread on account of the small attention paid there to matters of health. Typhoid is, according to Professor Koch, essentially transferable. He has found that in typhoid districts children very often fall ill without the doctor or any authority being called in, so that the illness can easily be passed on to others, especially as children are able to compass it without any great disturbance of their general health. The only means of preventing typhoid from spreading consists, he says, in the complete isolation of the sick, and on these

300-305 Evening Star Bldg., 11th and Penna. Ave., Washington, D. C.

KIRIN. A Corner of America Little Known to A Beautiful City on the Banks of the

Kirin itself is a beautiful city, picturequely situated on the banks of the Sun-The river is navigable during six months of the year to steamers of low draught. There is a weekly steamer to the railway, and so quickly are distances being shortened in Manchuria that recently the chief engineer, M. Jugovitch, covered the journey from Kirin to Harbin by steamer and train in twenty-one hours. It is five are to be found in "Hell's Kitchen" in Yorkyears since I was last in Kirin. Undoubtedly the city is larger, richer and more nies have come into being in Brookiyn, near prosperous than it was then. Every one Catherine and Hamilton ferries, and in that admits that. It is now a great city, throb-part of Williamsburg known as Dutchtown By far the largest is to be found in Browns bing with activity. Suffering nothing during the Boxer trouble, it has since been enriched by the presence of a foreign army which spends money with almost-ostentatious freedom. Harvests have been good, prices high and prosperity universal. Ruble notes circulate in Manchuria literally by millions. They are the most favored cur-rency. They are easily carried and easily concealed, and are familiar from one end of Manchuria to the other. It is virtually a gold currency that has been given to the Chinese in Manchuria. The city being imilitary occupation, Russian soldiers ar to be seen everywhere. The troops are un-der the command of Lieut. Gen. Baron von Stackelberg, commanding the 2d Army Corps, who holds the highest command in the three provinces. The discipline of his troops is excellent, and their attitude toward the conquered worthy of commenda-tion. Even the Tartar general admitted to me that, while at first the military occupation bore with exceeding harshness upon the people, it was now as little oppressive autumn maneuvers had recently been held their beautiful summer quarters across the river they were moving into winter quarters inside the city, the general's head-quarters being the Confucian Temple.

The Salaries of Kings.

From the Glasgow Herald.

Six hours' work a day, at the rate of four hundred and five francs, or, in British currency, of sixteen pounds four shillings per minute. Those are the terms on which, according to the calculations of an ingenious and statistically minded Frenchman, the most highly paid official in the civilized world-and it is fairly safe to throw in the uncivilized world as well-holds his position. As all socialist reformers will have guessed long before we inform them of the fact, the "job" is unfortunately not one of those that are open to competition among deserving candidates, such as they themselves would be. It is hereditary, and happens to be held at present by Nicholas II, Czar of all the Russias, whose civil list, when duly divided, on the assumption-a liberal one, some may think-of a six hours' day, yields the very handsome amount indicated. His imperial colleague of Austria, who figures next on the list, is but a very poor second, for he has to do his day's drag no more than seven pounds a minute. Yet trifling as that may seem, it is exactly double what the third of the European em-perors gets as his "screw." Three pound ten for supervising the art, literature and music of the German empire, to say nothing of "mailyfisting" in east and west, or of vachting and partridge slaughtering in Brievery time the second hand of his watch makes a complete revolution the kaiser can congratulate himself on having earned ten shillings more than his uncle of Great Britain. But, from pounds, we come down to shillings and pence in the case of presidents of republics. Poor Monsieur Loubet must contrive to make both ends meet with five francs a minute. And even that is almost eightpence which Mr. Roosevelt draws. It is more profitable to be "roi de l'acier," as our Gallic friends style the d'stributor of libraries and organs, than President of the United States.

Ghosts With No Originality. From the London Truth.

When you have read one of these stories you have read them all. Although the behavior of ghosts may appear eccentric when judged by the standard of conduct prevailing among the living, their habits are, in fact, most regular, they seem to possess little character or originality, and probably their ideas are very limited. Some of them walk along the passage or up the stairs; others knock on the walls or furniture, ring bells, slam doors or break crockery; now and then you come across one who shrieks: and there seem to be a few stray specimens who appear (and disappear). But their faculties do not go beyond this. A very remarkable proof of their limitations, or their slavish adherence to tradition, is that, though I have before me at the present mo-The Palais Royal,

A. Lisner = G and Eleventh Streets.

The palais Royal for the infliction of the death penalty upon death pen

NEW YORK'S NEW GHETTO. Exodus of the Well-to-Do Jews From

the Tenement District. From the New York Evening Post,

The tremendous pressure which has made the East Side the most densely populated district on the globe compels a steady exodus from its numerous tenements to other parts of the city. The prosperous go up town to more expensive homes; the less favored migrate to neighborhoods where rents are lower than around East Broadway. Small communities of Russian Jews ville, Harlem, and the Bronx. Other coloville, a district between east New York and Canarsie, some six miles from the city hall of Manhattan. Not so long ago the terri-tory was farm, meadow and marsh. A fertile soil rewarded those who tilled it and idded to the agricultural repute of New Lots and Flatlands, the two towns where it lay. When real estate began to boom, this district did not share in the movement. Real estate speculators went out and viewed the broad flat fields, muttered "malaria," "fe-ver and ague," "drainage," and went away. Yet no better site could have been desired, the dead level made unnecessary the cutting down and filling in which has marked near-ly every new field opened by the builder. The soil, too, favored the establishment of a city. It was a rich loam devoid of boulders resting on sand and graval strata. The

first settlers were poor people attracted by the cheapness of the land and the lowness of rents. They put up shantles and hovels and attracted others-like themselves. Then came the cheap saloon and cash grocery. older days known as Goatville in Harlem, or Darby's Patch and Jackson's Hollow in Brooklyn.

The early population was a curious mix-ture. The chief men were the farmers, who were of Knickerbocker stock, Dutch and English. The new comers were Irish, German, Italian and Russian Jew. Each stock increased from month to month, the arrivals being New Yorkers rather than immigrants direct from Europe.

The Jews increased much more rapidly

than the rest. As early as 1895 they were in a majority, and today they constitute probably three-fourths of the population. They have crowded out most of the Germans and many of the Irish, but are run-ning an even race with the Italians. Nearly all were desperately poor when they came to Brownsville, but industry, frugality and thrift have begun to bear fruit on a large scale. Most of the hovels have been replaced by neat homes of one, two and three stories. Improved tenements and attratcive flats are to be found on the leading streets, and handsome, well-lighted stores are already in evidence. All the children are neatly dressed, and the ragged and barefooted urchins have disappeared.

The Real Khartoum. From the London Truth.

There have been some marvelous stories of the transformation of Khartoum under British rule. One writer saw a vision of "a stately city, with beautiful lawns and gardens, wide streets, churches, a college and magnificent government offices;" a "handsome palace built of red brick, faced with stone;" a railway "running into the city." and "fast steamers plying on the Nile." All this where there had been five years earlier "a reeking huddle of mud

huts." An unfortunate exile in the Soudan, who has been looking for this stately city, says Khartoum is still no more than a big vil-lage; the palace and government offices are nothing worth talking about; the churches are non-existent; the Gordon College, still quite incomplete, might pass for a red around the palace; the railway is a narrow gauge track, on which a miniature engine draws the material for the new government stately city on his own legs or on the back of a native donkey; and the fast steamers plying on the Nile would not compete with the fleet of the late Thames Steamboat Company. Khartoum, therefore, hardly seems to rival Parls, or even London, at present—whatever it may do in time.

"Colored" Shoes.

From the Shoe and Leather Reporter. If colored shoes are not generally worm they are popular in the army, as evidenced by recent contracts given out for the manufacturing of shoes for the members of the United States army. One contract was for 51,000 pairs of shoes, all colored, there being not a single pair of blacks in the order. In another order was included 884 pairs of colored shoes. This gives the impreasion that for army wear colored shoes are preferred. They look better for a longer period of time with reasonable care than black goods, in the opinion of the army officials. For hot weather colored shoes are viewed by sensible people as a most common-sense proposition. ommon-sense proposition.

THE SATURDAY STAR.